THE FIRST STEPS.

CAUCUS OF THE SENATE MAJORITY.

Allotting the Chairmanships Among Patriots Instead of Bullpens as Heretofore—Iowa's Vote Tilden Influence—Length of the Session—Preliminary Battle.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The democratic senators held a caucus to-day in the senate chamber, continuing from 2 until half past 3 o'clock. All were present except Messrs. Maxey, of Texas; Jones, of Louisiana, and Hampton, of South Carolina. The object of the caucus was to take measures preliminary to the formation of the standing committees. Mr. Wallace was re-elected chairman and Mr. Beck secretary of the caucus. The following named were appointed as a committee to re-arrange the standing committees and report to the adjourned meeting on Monday at 12 o'clock: Messrs. Wallace, McDonald, Eaton, Ransom, Cockrell, Davis of West Virginia, Garland, Grover and Pendleton. The caucus, after discussion, agreed upon the following basis for the reorganization of the committees: first, seniority; second, choice of a committee by one having two or more chairmanships; and third, the arrangement of the chairmanships for the vacancies. According to this programme, Mr. Eaton, senior de nocra ic member of the committee on foreign relations, will be its chairman; Mr. Bayard; military affairs. Mr. Randolph; judiciary, Thurman; public lands, McDonald; Indian affairs, Coke; pensions, Withers; claims, Cockrell; district of Columbia, Harris; patents, Kernan; territories, Garland; mines and mining, Hereford; revision of laws, Wallace. Salsbury has choice of the chairmanship of three committees, namely, privileges and elections, post offices and post-roads, and public buildings and grounds. Davis, of West Virginia, has choice of the chairmanship of appropriations, and agriculture; Johnston, of manufactures and revolutionary pensions; Gordon, of commerce, and education, and labor; Wyrte, of civil service and retrenchment, and naval affairs, and printing; Ransom, of railroads, and of library. In addition to the above, Thurman, chairman of the committee on private land claims, and Johnston was chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims, the only committee with democratic chairmen and a majority of democratic members.

In adding to the committees, there are ten committees, only two of them democratic chairmen, Davis, of West Virginia and Hamlin, of Maine. The chairmanships of the committees other than these named will be arranged by a caucus.

The republicans will be furnished with a list of the democratic members on the committees by the caucus, in order that they may fill the blanks left for republican members following suit in the organization of committees. The object of changing the committees of the senate was announced by the democrats who adjourned until Monday.

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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Attempted Infanticide Dropped Dead A Hanging.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., March 15.—Yesterday, burning a girl about seventeen years of age, named Ivey, living housework for a lawyer family, reported herself too ill to be subject breakfast. The lawyer suspected she was about to be confined, procured a horse and buggy, and took her to her home, nine miles in the country. Before starting, the girl said that her child had been born dead and she had buried it in the back yard. After the lawyer's departure with the girl, his wife searched for the burial place of the infant and could not find it; but about noon, which was two hours after the girl had been found sick in her room, the infant, a healthy female child, was heard crying, and was found in a trunk, wrapped in a sweater. The baby was cared for, and immediately taken to its mother by its grandmother, who arrived in search of it just after it was found. A physician was called and said that although the youngster was badly chilled, it would probably live.

OTTAWA, KAN., March 15.—About ten o'clock Wednesday morning Mary Devore, a seven years old, daughter of Constable Philip Devore, of this place, dropped dead while attending school. The doctors pronounced it a case of heart disease although she was seen to have swallowed two pins just a few moments before she dropped. School was dismissed for the day.

DENVER COL., March 15.—The execution of Victor Nunez for the murder of Louis Ragone in October, 1877, occurred yesterday. He did not move a muscle after the drop fell, his neck being broken instantly. This was the first execution under the new laws of Colorado. The murder was committed to obtain Ragone's wife and property.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A Globe-Democrat special says that J. C. Finley, of Columbus, went into the saloon of Joe Ivey, at Gale-

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1879. NO. 244.

na, Ks., and drank considerably. He became very quarrelsome, drew a pistol on some parties with whom he played cards, and finally attempted to shoot Ivey, but the latter was too quick, and shot and killed him almost instantly.

CHARLOTTE N. C. March 15.—Robert W. Hayden and M. W. Barber, brothers-in-law, renewed a quarrel yesterday, and the former was killed.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 15.—Isadore Roskoph, a former attorney of this city, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for complicity in the robbery of Dr. Noble in a bank in Cleveland several years ago.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The tramp who outraged Mrs. Truesdale in the vicinity of Newport Ky., was arrested yesterday. He confessed his crime and was lodged in the Newport jail. The excitement ran high and fears were entertained of attempts to lynch last night.

A LIVING CORPSE.

A Strange Case of Trance Reported from Indiana.

FREELANDVILLE, March 15.—What is considered a remarkable case of trance has happened here lately. The victim is Miss Flora Feibleman, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer residing near this place. The facts, briefly as possible, are these: Miss Feibleman, whose family are Catholics, returned from the school of Notre Dame, Indiana, last December. Since her return she has been in very ill health, seeming to be generally affected, moaning and tossing in fever at night. Immediately after the late cold spell she was attacked with pneumonia, now so fatally prevalent in this region. Notwithstanding she had the best medical attendance to be procured in this vicinity, she died on Monday, March 3d, or at least apparently dead, for the village physician in charge so pronounced her. It was decided to hold the corpse until relatives from Ohio, who had been sent for, could arrive. This delayed the burial until March 5th. The funeral was to take place at 2 p. m. At that time, as the friends and relatives were taking a last look, the corpse, not yet having been taken from the house, the mother being last to view the remains, suddenly bent over the body, and utter, a cry, declared that she saw the eyelids move as it in life. The father, with other friends, commenced immediately to try, by gentle movements, to withdraw her from the victim. They had nearly succeeded in taking her from the corpse, to the surprise of all, suddenly arose and assumed a sitting posture in the coffin. Miss Feibleman is said by those who witnessed the scene to have gazed around with a vacant stare, and then, unlike cases of trance usually, to have sunk back apparently exhausted. She was immediately removed and placed in bed, but it was perhaps three hours before she was conscious enough to give any account of herself. The last she remembers was before the supposed death, when, as in a dream, all the intervening space is to her like a dreamless sleep. The case excites much comment in the neighborhood.

ROWELL'S RACE RAN

AND VICTORY WREATHES HIS BROW.

End of the Great Walking Match in New York—Rowell First, Harriman Second, and Ennis Third—A Mixture of Bouquets and Ladies, and Cheers and Beer.

NEW YORK, March 15.—It is estimated that $20,000 gate money was received yesterday, and the total receipts to this evening will be $60,000. This would give the winner $9,000, clear of all expenses, 2d $15,000, and 3d $10,000, should they cover the 450 miles required. It is stated, however, that neither man will receive anything like the sum named. So it appears that ring speculators have entered into an arrangement with the pedestrians to furnish the necessary capital, bear all expenses and guarantee each man a certain sum, said to be $5,000, who should cover 450 miles during six days, and a smaller sum in any event, they to have all the rest.

The reports of the morning journals as to each man in the walking contest getting $5,000 and the first man to have the stakes, Mr. Plummer, the referee, states to be untrue; that the money would be divided as agreed on at first. There being only three men who will make 450 miles, the required distance, 50 per cent. of the money, with the belt, goes to the winner; 30 per cent. to the second, and 20 per cent. to the third; and this arrangement will be adhered to.

Mr. Atkinson stated that Rowell had received quite a number of threatening letters since he began his walk. One reads:

PEVARY.—Should your man Rowell be so far ahead Friday night or especially Saturday morning as to make it impossible for him to lose, you cannot be too watchful, as there are private parties contemplating some dirty work to prevent him from winning. If any attempt is made it will be done around where the grotto is situated or else on the south side of the building near the saloon entrance. There is where they are likely to be, or on the north or west sides. The game little fellow has nothing to fear, depend upon it, sir, this information is true, and I desire you that you cannot have too many police men in the localities above mentioned. Wishing you all the success, and knowing the little fellow cannot be beat if he has only fair play, I remain

AN ITALIAN LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Early this morning attempts were made to interfere with Rowell on the track, which were promptly suppressed by the police. Police are stationed around the track to prevent any interference with the pedestrians. The force will be strengthened by night. Rowell has subsided into a quiet, steady walk, and has not broken into a run to-day. Ennis walks well, and is making good time on every mile. His face is beginning to show the hard work he is accomplishing, and is very pale and careworn. Harriman is walking stiff, but it seems as much as he can do to keep on the track. His step is slow, although the same long strides.

It is said that Ennis and O'Leary have already challenged Rowell for the belt and money that has already been put up.

6 a. m.—Rowell, 457; Ennis, 433; Harriman, 413.

10 a. m.—Rowell, 463; Ennis, 437; Harriman, 417.

11 a. m.—Rowell, 463; Ennis, 440; Harriman, 420.

Rowell turned his 460th mile at 10:01 17, making a mile in 14:20. After completing his 463d mile he rested for 26 minutes and 10 seconds.

12 m.—Rowell, 467; Ennis, 443; Harriman, 423.

1 p. m.—Rowell, 471; Ennis, 447; Harriman, 427.

2 p. m.—Rowell, 491; Ennis, 462; Harriman, 442.

3:37 p. m.—Rowell, 509; Ennis, 470; Harriman, 450.

9:10 p. m.—Rowell left the track and has gone to the hotel. Ennis, 475, Harriman 455 of the race.

At two o'clock the pedestrians were on the track for a short time. It is now confidently settled beyond a doubt in the minds of all parties who have watched the match with any attention that Rowell will win the belt and the first place; Ennis the second place and Harriman will cover 450 miles. The latter walks about an average of four miles an hour, and if he keeps that up for the finish will reach in the best medical attendance to be procured in this vicinity, she died on Monday, March 3d, or at least apparently dead, for the village physician in charge so pronounced her. It was decided to hold the corpse until relatives from Ohio, who had been sent for, could arrive. This delayed the burial until March 5th. The funeral was to take place at 2 p. m. At that time, as the friends and relatives were taking a last look, the corpse, not yet having been taken from the house, the mother being last to view the remains, suddenly bent over the body, and utter, a cry, declared that she saw the eyelids move as it in life. The father, with other friends, commenced immediately to try, by gentle movements, to withdraw her from the victim. They had nearly succeeded in taking her from the corpse, to the surprise of all, suddenly arose and assumed a sitting posture in the coffin. Miss Feibleman is said by those who witnessed the scene to have gazed around with a vacant stare, and then, unlike cases of trance usually, to have sunk back apparently exhausted. She was immediately removed and placed in bed, but it was perhaps three hours before she was conscious enough to give any account of herself. The last she remembers was before the supposed death, when, as in a dream, all the intervening space is to her like a dreamless sleep. The case excites much comment in the neighborhood.

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THE DELUDED DARKEY

Going to Kansas for Forty Acres of Land and a Mule.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 16.—A large number of negroes have arrived here from Vicksburg and other points in Mississippi and Louisiana, under the impression that they would be provided with means and subsistence while here and free transportation to Kansas, where, on arrival, they are to receive lands from the government to stock her with money, mules, plows, etc. Several hundred—perhaps more than a thousand—have arrived, most of them in destitute condition. 600 more will reach here to-morrow. As no such provision as above stated has been made for these people, they having evidently been grossly deceived for some malicious purpose, and in view of all the circumstances in the case, Mayor Overstolz issued a proclamation warning all persons against coming to St. Louis without money to support themselves and to pay their fare to their destination. No employment can be obtained here, and there must be much suffering and destitution among these people. Two or three hundred had money enough to reach Kansas City, and started for that point.

The board of health held a meeting this evening to consider the question. At first it was thought that all the destitute be sent to the quarantine station where they could be sheltered, and fed, but finally concluded to take no action at present. The railroads and steamboat companies disclaim to having had anything to do with the affair, and the Anchor line offered to take the negroes back on their boats free. The matter is assuming great importance, and what the end will be none can tell.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

London Failures—The News from Africa—The Sultan's Irade.

LONDON, March 15.—The firms of Robert Blacque, of Paris, and Phillippia, Pelisier, Powell & Co., of Lombard street, London, connected with the South American trade, has failed. Their liabilities are believed to be large. James Rhodes, of Bradford, wool stapler, has failed; liabilities, £62,000. It is said that the difficulties of the firms of Robert Blacque, of Paris, and Phillippia, Powell & Co., of London, extend to highly respectable firms at Havre.

The Havre firm, which, it is said, is affected by the failures of Robert Blacque, of Paris, and Phillippin, Pelisier, Powell & Co. of London, is Brueunell Bass & Co.

There has been a heavy snow fall in north Scotland.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the German tariff commission, contrary to expectation, have resolved to admit coal duty free.

The British government has invited tenders for telegraph to south Africa and Mauritius either via Aden or India.

The whole force of the colliers at Thorpe's Gawkerhead pits, numbering about 400, have struck against certain changes in the rules, which is equal to a reduction of wages. The directors state that if the strike continues the pits will probably be closed permanently.

A dispatch from Paris to the Times states that the first proposals of the Anglo-American cable company to the new French cable company were not accepted. Fresh proposals have been made which, it is said, will probably lead to the amalgamation of the two companies.

PARIS, March 15.—The majority in the chamber of deputies, Thursday night, against the impeachment of the DeBroglie and Rochebenet cabinets, consisted of 185 republicans and 134 legitimists and Bonapartists. The minority consisted of 155 republicans and one Bonapartist. The government's majority, taking the left alone, was then 290. Nineteen republicans abstained from voting; these principally were ministerialists who were deterred by the views of some of their constituents from voting with the cabinet, though they would not vote against it.

One hundred and fifty artizans sent deputations to the town hall of Lyons, yesterday, to demand work or relief. They dispersed on the prefect informing them that any demonstration would only aggregate their distress.

M. Ozene, secretary-general of ministry of commerce, has resigned.

LONDON, March 15.—The Time Constantinople correspondent says the rumors concerning the secret negotiations for the sale of the island of Crete to Greece, and the cession of the naval station to France, are apparently circulated as part of the intrigue for overthrowing the Vizier. The Russian commissioners at Philippopolis have received orders to avoid all unnecessary obstructions. The organic statute, for eastern Roumelia may consequently be completed before the end of the month.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 16.—The German socialist, Hirsch, who was expelled from France and came to Brussels, and has been editing a German imitation of the Lanterne, has now been expelled from Belgium by a royal order, which it is reported was issued at the request of Germany.

Another mail with a week's later news has arrived at Madeira, from Cape Town, the latest date being February 25. The Zulus remained inactive. The only fresh fighting which was reported resulted in the capture of some cattle. British reinforcements having arrived on the frigate Shah from St. Helena, it had been determined to effect the relief of Colonel Pearson from his isolated position at Ekawe.

The sultan has issued his long expected "irade" authorizing the conclusion of an arrangement with Austria on the Novi Bazar question and with Greece on the delimitation of the frontier.

FASHION ITEMS.

PERSIAN canvas is a new material for chair backs.

PRINCESS pine and tree myrtle are the choicest evergreens.

SLIPPERS of satin, embroidered with seed pearls, are worn by brides.

WOODEN plates painted by hand are fashionable novelties.

RED and white straw satchel bags are a novelty for large banquet holders.

NATIONAL flowers have entirely superseded artificial one for dressing the hair.

RIBBONS for strings are wider than formerly, measuring from three to four inches.

RINGS and wide bracelets of black enamel are worn by ladies to make their hands and arms look fair.

EMBROIDERY or cloaking, or both, all around the leg of the stocking is a new feature in spring hosiery.

A NEW fan has ebony sticks with a feather top, and is painted with a vine of morning glories.

A NEW bonnet shows two odd combinations of green velvet with wide strings and trimmings of the new serpentine green.

LITTLE salt and pepper castors are gold lined and supported on an oak leaf and stem.

THREE pots, containing each a spray of blossoms, are placed at the plate at dinner parties.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, traces many cases of arsenic poisoning to the wearing of scarlet and blue stockings and gloves. A case of serious poisining has been traced to a pair of blue kids, and a child died from arsenic poison sucked from a veil thrown over its face.

SHOWING HIM AROUND

SPADDS, SPODDS AND SPUDDS.

The Way to Encourage a Visitor—Three Revolvers in the Crowd—Stumbling Across the Boys—A Sudden Telegram—The Three Leisurely Loafers in Glee.

"I reckon none of you fellows struck up with Mr. McIville, of New Hampshire, when he was here the other day," said Colonel Spadds, spitting familiarly upon the stove, and glancing interrogatively at Major Spudds and Captain Spodds. "I reckon you hardly had time," continued the colonel reflectively. "He was looking around for some place to settle, but the cards aperiently run agin him from the jump. And he was a mighty nice looking feller, too—one of them chippity-chump citizens that pars in a dozen words to their neighbor's one. Somehow he wasn't in luck. He jumped in on us when the boys had their dander up some, and he couldn't make up his mind to stay. But he was one of the likeliest chaps you most ever saw."

"Who'd you say he was?" inquired Major Spudds, languidly cleaning his finger-nails with a pocket corkscrew.

"McIville was the way I took the name down," replied Colonel Spadds. "Kim to Bill Milford."

"Wher'd you say he'd gone?" inquired Captain Spodds.

"Skipped the corporation," replied Colonel Spadds tersely. "Moved north'ard hunting up a warmer climate. He was a mighty cheerful man too, it looked like to me; but he couldn't nigh stand the racket. He was too tender-hearted."

"Did any of the boys tackle him?" asked Major Spudds.

"Lord bless you, no!" exclaimed the colonel. They was as nice as they could be, and some of 'em let themselves out a link or two to make him feel sort of comfortable and homelike. You see, he's a cousin or nephew of Bill Milford, I disremember which, and Bill has been trying to get him to come out south now about six years. I'm a Dutchman if I don't believe Bill has used up a whole acre of paper and a gallon of ink trying to convince this New Hampshire chap that a man can get along as peaceable in Georgy as he can anywhere, gentlemen," continued the colonel, settling himself in his chair so his pistol wouldn't hurt his hip. "You have what them people of the north think about us. They think we don't have no law, and no peace, nor anything. We have been misrepresented until really you have no idea of how them fellers feel. They think a man's life ain't safe anywhere south of Washington."

"How about Milford?" inquired the captain.

"Well," responded the colonel, giving the stove another dose of tobacco juice, "he was just like the balance, and Bill Milford had a'l sorts of a time getting him to make the trip. But he came," continued Colonel Spadds, transferring his revolver from his hip to his coat-tail pocket. "He landed here last Tuesday, and he couldn't have landed on a worse day if he'd atried. I happened to be in at Milford's when McIville come in, and Bill he says to me 'Colonel, here's a green hand from the north who I believes we can't get along here without killing somebody. Suppose you take him around, colonel, and introduce him to the boys.' Well, gents," said the colonel, resuming after a pause, "it was a bad day. We hadn't got more than twenty steps away from Bill's store before we run into the cussedest dog fight you ever laid eyes on, and if it hadn't a been for a stray policeman the owners of the dogs would have had it rough and tumble. We got around the corner, and I was just bragging on the promptness of our gardeens of the peace when two niggers, hitched right in front of us. They fought on the sidewalk, in the gutter, and under a dray, and they might a been gnawing and gouging one another until now if the mule hadn't a laid one of 'em out cold. This seemed to sort of disheartern McIville, but we sa'nntered on, discussing about the weather and the climate. It wasn't three-quarters of an hour before we heard shooting in a building we was passing, and before we could get by somebody run out holding his jaw, and called for a surgeon. The sight of surgeons, gents, and razors for McIville—why, blame my hide if he didn't wilt. He taraed as white as a sheet, and got as weak as a cat. Well, we walked around and finally came to the carcass, but, gentlemen, there was no peace then. By the time we got to Ballard's we saw a man haul off and hit another in the jaw and lay him out. Apperiently this roused McIville's curiosity. He called to know what that done the knocking, and presently we say that a man who does, ain't as brave as Julius Cesar, but I heard Dennis Hammond charge the grand jury of Floyd that a man who had one leg cut about his person had a streak of cowardice running down his backbone as big as his arm, and assent fit to associate with gentlemen nor Christians, and he wound up by saying 'that's the law.'

The trouble is not so much in the pistols, for as the judge said, them folks who tote em habitually are afraid to use em and the fear of being shot sometimes keeps down one of these old fashioned fights where they knock and gouge and bite it out. The chief trouble is in human passion, which no law can regulate at all times, and the next trouble is the whisky that intoxicates and feeds it. What to do about it nobody seems to know. For everything has been tried over and over again to stop it and still it's a power in the land. It does look like the people were just obliged to have it. Sometimes I think that maybe its best to repeal all the laws and let everybody make it who wants to and let it be sold without a license. Mankind are very much like children. They want a thing a heap more when you say they shant have it.

YOURS, BILL ARP.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

Apprehensions of Trouble in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A special from Pittsburg says apprehension of trouble among the miners employed in the Monongahala valley is entertained, but thus far no overt act has been committed. Near 1,000 men are engaged near Elizabeth, in Allegheny county, and a detachment from this force has been sent to the different works to endeavor to induce the miners who had decided to suspend operations. The strike has been in progress three or four months, but is now virtually ended and a large majority of the men are willing to go to work at the old rates. Sheriff Hunter, of Allegheny county, has sent a posse to preserve order. Sheriff Work, of Washington county, has a force of deputies under his control to render any assistance necessary. It is feared by some that the miners who have been working express fears that the body of the strikers will wreak vengeance on them at some future time.

Approaching Our Doors.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The bark Skipper arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro in charge of her mate, who reports that during the voyage the captain, second officer and boy died of yellow fever. The vessel is now at quarantine.

The Murrell Convention.

VICKSBURG, March 15.—The Murrell convention at Delta yesterday nominated ex-Governor Pinchback and M. G. Bobo, republicans, and H. R. Lucas, democrat, as a fusion ticket for the constitutional convention.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

L. M. PLEASANT was yesterday commissioned captain of the Forest City Light Infantry.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR has been waking up the people of southwest Georgia on the subject of education.

THE governor yesterday commissioned the following county officials: W. H. McLean, commissioner, Bulloch; W. J. M. Griner, commissioner, Bulloch; Wm. T. Andrew, commissioner, Elbert; S. H. Fortson, commissioner, Elbert; H. J. Marsh, surveyor, Worth.

BLACKBURN AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Washington says: "A conference of Mr. Blackburn's friends was held at his headquarters, to-night, in regard to reports circulated by telegraph and otherwise to the effect that in a contingency he may withdraw and allow another democrat substituted in his stead. The whole thing was unanimously denounced as a device of enemies rather than friends, and it was directed to be authoritatively announced that the issue was unalterably made as between Blackburn and Randall, and that if any dark horses were to be brought out it must be by the withdrawal of Randall instead of Blackburn."

Disciplining the Commissioners.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Great excitement has been caused in political circles because Mayor Cooper to-day sent a sharp letter to Police Commissioners Erhard, Smith and Nichols, declaring that the discipline and efficiency of the police force have deteriorated; that the police commissioners have not caused the streets to be cleaned, and that the commissioners have allowed personal dissension to preclude the proper exercise of their official duties. The mayor notified the commissioner that they must answer on Monday next at noon as to why they should not be removed from office. Commissioner Wheeler is sick, but a similar notice will be served on him.

BILL ARP'S SUNDAY CHAT.

In which He Grows Sorry over Human Passion and Perversity.

Written for The Constitution.

There are times when a man don't feel like doing anything but brood over trouble—not his own trouble, but trouble and grief and want and sorrow generally; when he feels his helplessness and that of everybody else in the effort to keep mankind at peace; when he sorter gives it up that the world is growing worse instead of better, and neither law nor gospel nor newspapers can stop folks from shedding one another's blood, and bringing sorrow that cannot be described unto the widow and the orphan; when some terrible thing happens which cannot be remedied, its a shade of comfort to sit still and ponder and be sad. I reckon that's what old Solomon meant when he said "it is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting."

One day I heard Judge Dougherty of Athens, asking Mr. Griffin, of Gainesville, what great change had come over him that made him so silent and sad. "Why," said he, "after I was grown I spent about fifteen years in an earnest effort to make everybody happy and live in peace with one another. I tried to stop all wrangling and to reconcile enemies, and I was the umpire in hundreds of disputes, but one day I got to reflecting upon what I had accomplished in reforming society and it amounted to nothing. People went to law the same as ever, and every quarrel I settled broke out again sooner or later—so I became disgusted and quit. If they won't hear Moses and the prophets they won't hear me."

Well, if we can't do anything we can mourn with those who mourn. If one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, so do the streams of sympathy spring up in a thousand breasts when a great sorrow overtakes and crushes down a fellow mortal. Even hearts case-hardened and crusted over with iron rust will throb, and the hidden fountains of tenderness break loose. Many folks seem rougher than they are anyhow, and I always feel like drawing close up to a man who looks a pain and heaves a genuine sigh for another's grief. We quarrel and fuss a good deal with each other about things of no great consequence, but that don't signify. Its no sign of a brute. I've seen brothers do that, but there was an under-current of fraternal love which was sure to bubble up when danger or trouble came in sight. Some families are very much like the old man and his wife where were having a little chronic scrimmage of their own and when a pesky nabor interfered to keep the peace they joined forces and had like to have beat him to death.

I reckon there's no chance of stopping murder and bloodshed in this sinecursed world. Maybe there wouldn't be quite so much of it if pistols were abolished, but to my opinion as long as men grow up with unsubdued passions they'll do some devilment when occasion comes. If Cain killed Abel with a club when the Lord was close by, what else can we expect of bad people when He is so far off. I remember when nobody carried pistols, for there was none to carry. The generals and colonels of the Georgia militia did have some great big ones about a foot and a half long, which they carried in holsters hung in the pommel of the saddle as they traveled around to the general musters, and a few bloods had a case of duelling pistols, which they kept sorter hid out and exhibited once in a while to personal friends; but these little new fashioned derringers and revolvers and self-cockers that everybody and the niggers carry now-a-days hadn't been invented, and I wish they hadn't as yet—not that I am afeerd of anybody shooting me with malice aforethought, but they occasion so many accidents that I don't want one in a hundred yards of me or my folks. I don't see much sense in the law against carrying them concealed, for you can't tell to certainty whether a man does or don't, if he has got one under his coat-tail. In quarrelin with a man, its a reasonable presumption that hes got one and that youve got another, and it dont make any difference whether hes concealed or not. If he didnt have one he can step in a store and get one mighty quick if he wants to kill you, or he can get a shot-gun like they used to do in old times. I dont think there are any more murders from pistols than there would be without em, and when a hell bent on killing somebody he can find weapons enough. I can remember but five men killed in Floyd county in 25 years, and but one of them was shot with a pistol. So I dont see any good in the law, more especially as it seems impossible to execute it. They make em so small now that a boy can hide one in his watch pocket, and they'll kill purposes to make her demand legally through the courts and attempt to enforce her rights by their decrees.

The matron is determined, upon her part, not to yield up the girl unless required to do so by the bishop of the diocese, Bishop Beckwith, or by the courts. She does not believe the story that is the girl's mother and, if she is, that she has forfeited all claims to her and acquired such a character as that the courts will not give the girl into her keeping.

One of the strange features of the case is the belief of the girl that she has found her mother and her anxiety to come to that supposed parent. She has been told of the woman's character and position in the world, but in her innocence and delusive newfound love, she cares nothing for the facts.

The case will doubtless be the subject of a thorough investigation and when the matter is in a shape to give it publicity we shall do so as far as we may without doing harm to this young lady whose life ought not to be marred.

OVER THE FIRE.

A Young Girl Severely Burned Last Night.

Last night at half-past seven, a horrible accident occurred at No. 241 South Forsyth street and came near resulting in the death of a poor girl, who is yet in imminent danger. Anna Burse, a German girl, who cooks for Mr. J. C. Carter, was standing over a red-hot stove frying batter-cakes, when suddenly her clothing caught fire. In an instant she was a light blaze. Frightened and frantic, she rushed out of the kitchen into the open air. Her swift course served, only to increase the rapidity of the flames that enveloped her. Her first desire seems to have been to rush to her sister who cooks for Mr. Smith who lives next door.

Fortunately Mrs. Smith was out of the house and saw the poor girl with her clothing ablaze. She had remarkable presence of mind and at once poured over her a pail of water. Another pail was filled at once and poured over her. If the poor girl recovers she will owe her preservation to the prudence and bravery of Mrs. Smith.

The girl was at once put to bed. It was found that her legs and back were terribly burned. She suffered agonies but endured pain with a beautiful fortitude.

Medical aid was at once called to her, and at a late hour last night the patient was not so uneasy. The chances favor her recovery, though she is still in great danger. The unfortunate girl came here from Charleston. Her thrift has always made her desir

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1879.

HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS was in Savannah Friday, suffering with neuralgia, but it is to be hoped he will be able to be in Washington when the ball opens.

THE extra session will upset the neat little order of the late congress, by which the old members expected to get all the public documents published before December. The new members will doubtless rescind the order made by their predecessors with remarkable celerity.

Now that the Waddington ministry has escaped a parliamentary defeat over the impeachment scheme, republican stock is looking up in France. The fact, too, that the government did not have to rely for support upon the monarchist factions is gratifying. President Grevy bid fair to serve out his term, and the extremists of the left must accept a subordinate place in their party. Gambetta is still the master spirit of France—which is fortunate for France.

CHANCELLOR BISMARCK met with a severe defeat in the German reichstag, his parliamentary discipline bill going down, in spite of his best efforts, under a heavy adverse vote. But, nevertheless, he has no intention of resigning, nor have his associates in office. In this respect Germany differs from any other European country that has a parliament and a constitution. The reichstag should steal the American idea and utilize its appropriation bills.

MR. BLACKBURN claims three votes from Georgia. There is some mistake about this claim, though not more, perhaps, than runs through the balance of the estimate. If Mr. Blackburn gets a vote out of the Georgia delegation, it will be Mr. Persons. Mr. Nicholls writes to the Savannah News that he will zealously support Mr. Randall, and so will Messrs. Hammond and Speer, and all of the old members. The Macon Telegraph says Mr. Persons, while en route to Washington, spoke favorably of Mr. Blackburn's candidacy, but the chances are that the Georgia delegation will be an unit in the caucus.

THE forty-five congresses that the country has known had fifty-six speakers, one-half coming from the southern and one-half from the northern states. Of the twenty-three southern speakers Kentucky furnished eight, or one-third, and she now desires to furnish still another one. If, as some would have us believe, the south is entitled to the speakership, Kentucky certainly cannot turn the locality argument to account. Georgia, which has fully as many statesmen to the acre as Kentucky, has only been permitted to furnish one speaker out of fifty-six. If the speaker's chair must be filled by a southern man, the members from Kentucky should therefore cast their votes for Mr. Blount, or some other member from a state that has not already greatly monopolized the coveted place.

THE standing order of the senate forbidding the removal of any employe under the sergeant-at-arms or secretary without the approval of the vice-president, has been a dead letter since 1867. During that year the sergeant-at-arms desired to dismiss one Phepps, an assistant-doorkeeper, but Mr. Wade, then vice-president, withheld his consent. The sergeant-at-arms did, however, assign Mr. Phepps to other duties, putting another man in his place. This went on for two years, Phepps holding himself in constant readiness to discharge his former duties. The case finally came before the senate, and the fortunate doorkeeper who had no door to keep was allowed two years' pay, nearly four thousand dollars. The rule will be permitted to stand if Mr. Wheeler accepts the situation gracefully, but if he does not, it will be turned into an exrule by a majority vote.

IF MR. BILLY CHANDLER is correct, Mr. Hayes proposes to make one of the most doubtful experiments ever attempted by an occupant of the white house. Who ever heard of even a legally elected president vetoing the repeal of a law? We may be mistaken in this matter, but if we are, no doubt some of the organs will set us right. The executive may veto legislation that he deems hasty or ill-advised, but it seems to us he is straining his constitutional prerogatives when he presumes to veto the repeal of a law. There is nothing hasty in the repeal of the election laws. The purpose of the democrats has been known ever since the enactments were given a place on the statute-books, and it may be fairly claimed that the repeal of these laws is one of the issues upon which the people gave the democracy control of the federal legislature. But perhaps Mr. Hayes may look at this matter in a different light.

The Duty of Women in this Crisis.

It is often said that men are what women make them. It is certain that women, single and married, can, by acting unitedly, change public sentiment on any living subject. The matter of carrying concealed weapons is one in which they are deeply interested. They are, in fact, the chief sufferers. The cowardly, barbarous habit endangers the lives of those near and dear to them; and if it does not bring untold woe home to them, it is a constant source of troubled apprehension. Why should they not, then, act in unison to bring about its entire suppression throughout the state? They can do it. Let the young woman exercise her influence—which is almost unmeasured—to bring the adolescent or thoughtless masculines within her sphere to a proper sense of their conduct in this respect. Let the pistol-toter be kept out in the cold, as one who has shown that he does not deserve the fair until he reforms. So debauched has public sentiment become on this subject that young men do not hesitate in some communities to display the weapons which they carry for the purpose of killing whoever, in their judgment, needs killing. It is not difficult to ascertain who make walking arsenals of themselves. And the efforts of the young ladies should be seconded and carried forward by the wives and mothers of the land. The evil cannot be suppressed without a strong pull and a pull altogether; and among the most potent influences that can be set at work should be reckoned that of social standing, which is chiefly regulated by women. If she sets the seal of social condemnation upon the man who is known to carry a concealed weapon, that man will quickly arrive at the conclusion that his own manhood is a sufficient defense against aggression, and that his fellow-men are not legitimate subjects of prey. Young men are the chief offenders in this respect, and they need only an intimation that a social wave is about to hit them, to induce them to arrive at a sane result. We hope the women, who are the mainstay in all moral movements, will not seek to evade one bit of their proper responsibility. We are sure they will not if they appreciate the gravity of the situation. The good of society, the material development of the state, and the moral growth of her sons, are as deeply and closely involved as is the matter of personal immunity from violence and sudden death.

The Need of a Market-House.

The conjunction of heat and filth will produce, in any city in the world, deadly disease of one kind and another. Nature's advantages may delay, but cannot prevent, the coming of an epidemic of some kind. This is the experience of all times and all countries. We have in Atlanta plenty of heat, and of filth. We cannot lessen the heat, but we can and should prevent, as far as possible, the creation of filth, and especially should we prevent any unnecessary diffusion of it over the city. Necessary filth should be concentrated as much as possible, so that it may be speedily and thoroughly removed by the garbage carts. We unhesitatingly assert that no city can be kept clean and wholesome that permits the sale of meats and vegetables in every block. We further assert that Atlanta is the only city of 40,000 in the world that permits such a reckless creation of filth; for decaying matter, be it animal or vegetable, cannot be—at least, is not—exposed for sale without producing offensive smells and contaminating filth. Such matter should therefore be sold in one or, at the most, two general market-houses. One would be healthier than two. This is a matter that reaches beyond the renting of a shop here and there; it is a matter that involves the health, not to mention the convenience, of our people. It is a matter that will hasten or delay an epidemic, as it may be decided. We now have reasonably good sidewalks, and fine converging lines of street cars, and there is no good reason why the city should not be put, without unnecessary delay, on a sanitary footing in this respect. It is not even a subject open to discussion, for it has not got two sides. It is, in short, a measure that must be adopted sooner or later, and the only question before the people is, whether it shall be done in the course of sanitation processes for the purpose of keeping off deadly disease, or whether it shall come like the locking of a barn-door after the horse, Health, has been taken from us.

Public Sentiment and the Law-Breakers.

In the course of a business communication a very prominent citizen takes occasion to comment upon the editorial articles that have recently appeared in THE CONSTITUTION on the subject of carrying concealed weapons and the share of responsibility for the commission of such crimes as that which occurred last Tuesday which must be borne by public sentiment. "If I know myself," says our friend, "I have not only the utmost horror of bloodshed in every shape and form, but a most thorough contempt for those who go about the streets armed to the teeth. I think my neighbors and my friends view the matter as I do, and if their opinions and mine go to make up public sentiment, I think you have done us injustice. At the same time I most cordially approve of the course of your paper."

We are very glad to have an opportunity of quoting the foregoing, not only because it briefly embodies the views of a thoughtful citizen, but because it enables us to get a little nearer the real trouble. Our friend says he has a thorough contempt for those who carry concealed weapons. This is a very sweeping statement when we consider the fact that the carrying of deadly weapons among us amounts practically to a custom. The excuse of many persons who carry pistols is that the prevalence of the habit practically compels them to put themselves upon an equality with the people they meet and with whom they associate. To say the least, this is a very plausible excuse, and shows that the contempt and condemnation of our correspondent and his law-abiding neighbors have not resolved themselves into active public sentiment. Our complaint is that public sentiment among us encourages lawlessness of this sort, not by its sympathy, but by remaining quiescent in the face of the fact that the violation of the law is conspicuous and continuous. Our complaint is that public sentiment tolerates a state of things that leads directly and inevitably to the lawlessness which displays itself in scenes of violence, bloodshed and murder. We do not spare ourselves in this matter. THE CONSTITUTION, we freely confess, has been derelict in its duty in not facing and fighting these things long ago, but now and hereafter we propose to do what we can to bring about a reform, and to arouse public sentiment in Atlanta, in Georgia, and in the south to a keen sense of its responsibility for the frequent violations of law that occur among us.

We are well aware that a majority of our people are peaceable and law-abiding citizens who condemn lawlessness in every shape and form, but the misfortune is that their condemnation is not aggressive. Public sentiment tolerates a condition of affairs the very reverse of that which contributes to peace and good order. It is not enough that public sentiment should condemn a crime that has been committed; it should be strong enough and aggressive enough in its manifestations to prevent the commission of crime. It is easy enough and natural enough to deplore violence and bloodshed, but our people owe it to themselves and to their section to give such direction to their desire for peace and good order as to prevent violations of the law.

Only the other day a party of drunken ruffians calling themselves "the Clayton county boys," entered a train of cars at Forrest station, on the Macon and Western railroad, with whisky in their heads and murder in their hearts. Their faces were blackened and everything about them was disguised except their ruffianism. They swaggered through the cars, filling the air with profanity and the fumes of mean whisky, frightening the passengers and endangering their lives. These cowardly blackguards who were thus violating the peace, were in search of a negro woman who had been tried for murder and acquitted by a jury composed of the best citizens of Clayton county; but the verdict did not please the ruffians, and they searched the cars intent on committing a crime as bloody and as unjustifiable as that of which the negro woman had been accused. It would be absurd to say that the people of Clayton county deplore such violations of the law. But the fact that they occur is evidence that public sentiment tolerates a condition of affairs that leads directly to such outbreaks.

These things must be reformed. The spirit of lawlessness that seems ready to manifest itself whenever mean whisky and brutal passions get the upper hand must be rebuked. Peace and good order must be maintained. The law must be respected by high and low, by old and young. Turbulence must be put down. Public sentiment must teach those who have wrongs to right to seek reparation in the courts. The people of all classes and conditions must be made to understand that the law is ample to afford them both justice and protection. They must be made to feel through the irresistible influence of an aggressive public sentiment that the habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons is not only lawless but cowardly. They must be compelled to realize the fact that neither honor nor chivalry is promoted by the crime of bloodshed. These are the reforms for which public sentiment will be held responsible, and until they are brought about it is idle to invite immigration, and idle to expect either social or material progress.

Some New Books.

"Famous Stories" is the title of a volume sent us by R. Worthington & Co., of New York, through Messrs. J. J. & S. P. Richards, of this city. A better title, the reader will say, would have been "Good Stories by Famous Authors," for the stories in the collection are not famous at all. Only one or two do we remember to have read before, and all of them will be new to the great majority of readers. They are all thoroughly good and the publishers deserve great praise for preserving them in this shape. The frontispiece illustration by Thomas Nast is by all odds the most inartistic piece of work that ever crept into a volume of such merit. Nast is a caricaturist and not an artist, and the publishers made a great mistake in inviting him to illustrate Thomas De Quincey's story of "The Avenger." With this exception, there has not been a more enjoyable volume issued in many a day.

From Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, we have "The English Reformation: How it Came About, and "Why we Should Uphold it," by Dr. Cunningham Geikie. We have not examined this volume with the carefulness that should precede a critical review, but it seems to be an attack upon ritualism in the Protestant Episcopal church, and an attack upon democracy in the United States on the ground that the church of Rome is working through that party to destroy the republic. As this is the argument of Harper's Weekly, it is scarcely necessary to make any reply to the ridiculous assumption of Dr. Geikie, who, if he knows nothing more of ritualism than he does of the sectarian status of political affairs in this country, has merely been at great pains to write a very silly book.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, send us the household edition of the poetical works of William Cullen Bryant. It is perhaps to be regretted that the volume is not accompanied by a portrait of the venerable poet, but otherwise it is all that can be desired. A brief, yet an ample and appreciative sketch of Bryant's life from the pen of Richard Henry Stoddard prefaces the poems, and the volume is beautifully and substantially bound.

"The Disturbing Element" is the title of volume twenty-four of Appleton's "Handy-Volume" series, and is from the pen of Charlotte M. Yonge. The story deals with the trials and tribulations of the "Blue-Bell Society," and is altogether a piquant and an interesting brochure, dealing, as a matter of course, with the inevitable love affair, without which neither the "Blue-Bell" nor any other society could either survive or perish.

The Messrs. Appleton send us "My Guardian," by Ada Cambridge, a profusely illustrated story. One can read the title and know the plot and the denouement. In the minds of story-writers young girls are continually falling in love with their guardians, and out of this fact grows a great many pleasing situations and much tribulation, but the ending is inevitably the same. They get married to their legal protectors and go off on a spree that is known as the honeymoon. The story which reminds us of these these things is pleasantly written, and though the style lacks strength and vigor, it is chatty enough to cause the average novel-reader to forget to be critical.

The same firm send us "Modern Fishers of Men," a story that loses nothing by being anonymous. In fact it is one of the most charmingly told stories we have read in many a day. The style is fresh, pure and simple, and the delineations of character and descriptions of the people who figure in the story are something out of the usual order of such things. We can heartily commend the little volume to those who are in search of something fresh and readable.

THE Grant managers are making arrangements to transport half the American people to see the great conqueror of the European free lunch system land in San Francisco. Deacon McKee, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, will be carried out on a special palace shutter. The affair will be quite imposing.

JOE BRADLEY is going to Louisiana to adjust matters on the basis of seven to eight.

MR. HAYES'S attempt to thwart the will of the people by means of his little veto will be about as uncomfortable as plucking a ripe wasp's-nest.

VANDERBILT will out.

IF the out-and-out greenbackers in congress were a little more patriotic and less enthusiastic, they would add largely to the success of their theories. As it is they seem bent on antagonizing those democrats who believe that the defeat of republicanism is the paramount issue. The greenbackers are very unfortunate in their leaders.

BRICK POMEROY wants the greenback clubs to pay him twenty-one thousand dollars for aiding Blanton Duncan in bringing a good cause into ridicule.

THE New York Tribune remarks parenthetically that "resumption hasn't failed yet." Permit us to add, between commas, that there hasn't been enough resumption in the country to amount to any experiment. One of the humorous phases of republican financiering is to mistake equalization for resumption.

AT the recent fair at Brother Beecher's church seven-up was abolished.

MR. EVARTS, who, it seems, is not altogether disconnected with Mr. Hayes's administration, says that "the duty of all republicans now is unification of the party." If Mr. Evarts is in earnest about this, and is correctly reported, word should be at once carried to the Hon. Zachary Chandler. This distinguished statesman understood Mr. Evarts to say that unicornification was a republican duty, and if the mistake is not corrected we shall have the Michigan veteran roaming the streets of Washington in his night-gown.

BEN. BUTLER will shortly appear in his great original impersonation of the political divorce lawyer.

THE distinguished editor of the New York Tribune handles the democratic majority in his editorial columns like he is afraid it is loaded.

FABER is the only real man of mark who has died this year.

THE argument that ought to settle the democrats down to business has been supplied. Johnny Davenport, the republican fraud manipulator of New York city, confesses that he is the author of the infamous federal supervisor law. If this doesn't justify "revolution" what does?

MR. DAVIS has lost several nights' rest and four pounds of flesh since the Hon. Zachary Chandler made his recent declaration of war.

NEITHER the readers nor the editors of newspapers have much time for contemplation. For instance, we had nearly forgotten Zach. Chandler's feat of selling two Indian appointments to raise money for bribing the western voters; and the cipher thieves Tyner and Brady had nearly passed out of our recollection.

A GEORGIAN who sold out and went to Texas a few years ago now claims to be the champion tramp, with all that the name implies.

THE stalwart organs of the north are endeavoring to convince Mr. Gregg Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle, that the use of the phrase "God forbid" is disloyal.

THE force of circumstances has compelled many an exceptionally honest republican to tear up his diary for 1876.

THE attempt to Christianize the red men is an attack upon Schurz's Indian policy. The sensitive mind of that functionary would cause him to shrink from massacreing a religious Indian.

THEY say John Barleycorn walked away with O'Leary, and John isn't much of a walker either.

GENERAL SHERMAN is evidently of the opinion that the country hasn't got time to wait for the Indians to choose between the religious creeds.

THE history of the Georgia mule and the achievements of modern pedestrians go to show that there is a good deal of intellectuality in a well developed pair of hind legs.

POSTSCRIPT.

HE explained his profanity by saying he sat down on the Pinafore he thought of it!

O'LEARY does not appear to have been well heeled in his last match.

DID you ever see a quadrigamist? He is a fellow who has four wives.

EMIGRANTS to Texas will pay full fare after All Fool's day. Quite right.

ZACH CHANDLER'S portrait makes him look like a life member of a Michigan daggery.

DON PIATT is recovering from the feeling like he had been kicked by a mule's progenitor.

TALMAGE is on trial and is one of the funniest defendants of the age.

"ANDERSONVILLE" is still the thrilling theme of the rural northern lecturer.

THERE is no intimation when the search for Stewart's remains will be resumed. Perhaps Schliemann has been sent for.

WALKING matches are getting too plentiful in this country. If we must have them let them proceed on treadmills.

ELI PERKINS has become so unreliable that when he asks for a shave the barber blacks his boots.

JACK LOGAN drinks but never gets drunk. His whisky exhausts itself hunting for his alleged brain.

THE Washington Post says "Hon. Emory Speer and wife, of Atlanta, Ga., have parlors at the National." And this is fame! It is Hon. Emory Speer, of Athens, who is intended.

THE new congressmen are getting broken in handsomely and at little expense, during the speakership canvass. It is Kentucky bourbon against Pennsylvania cider.

THE sensitive people of the north can aid us in our warfare upon the wearing of concealed weapons by promptly burning down their pistol factories.

THE stalwarts call the next senate a "confederate soldiers' home." As Ben. Hill expressed it: "We are in our father's house and we are here to stay!"

"OLD SI."

His Adventures With a Yankee Clock Peddler.

Old Si came into the office rather late yesterday morning and looked out of humor.

"What is the matter now?" we asked pleasantly.

"Sputin, 'cept'n dat ef I knowed de way ter one ob dese hyar Yankee clock fackteries, I low hit wouldn' take me long ter git dar!"

"Why? Haven't you got a clock?"

"Well, I'se got ter box full ob convenshions dat's brandid dat way."

"And what about it?"

"Less a few days ago one ob dese yer yankee peddlers cum 'long wid er waggin-lode ob clocks an' he talk'd so fine 'bout de clocks dat I jess up an' bought de one dat he sed wuz de boy in de lot. Hit wuz two foot high an' ez full ob varus woodin wheels ez er sardeen box is wid leetle dishes. I tell yer hit look'd monstrous smart, dat clock did!"

"Did it run all right?"

"Run! Wy, dar hit is—dat clock cum down ter er trot 'fore de peddler's hoss got inter one an' stopp'd spang 'fore he got ter de nex place whar he wanted ter swap time for munney, er he sed!"

"What did you do with it?"

"Well, I tinker'd on hit an' tinker'd an' sot hit goin', but 'fore I could git my tools put up hit 'mence standin' dar silent'ez er hed-borde in er country somentary."

"And you could not get it to run at all?"

"Oh, yes, I got hit ter run, yer can 'pend on dat! Yer see, I thot mebbe dat dar wan't weight nuff ter make de wheels go 'round, so I whuds her up an' dat soundid like workin' 'er chane-pump—an' 'tached a flat-iron on de end ob de string—an' what do yer tink?"

"I don't know!"

"Wy, dat blamed clock tuck de bit in his mouf an' run fo'ty six hours de fust day an' de ole 'oman wuz so onhing'd dat she got supper at 'leven o'clock in de mo'ning—dat's er fack!"

"And how have you regulated it?"

"Jess by settin' hit out in de back-yard an' tellin' de chillun ter make hit keep up wid de town-clock, ef hit takes er week ter git frum one 'our mark ter de odder!"

IN GENERAL.

—Where the hedge is the lowest the devil leaps over.

—A horse kicked Henry Bergh. This, we believe, is the height of ingratitude.

—In Maine, Senator Hannibal Hamlin is popularly supposed to be immortal.

—The mayor of Salt Lake City gets $2,000 yearly and a number of new wives.

—"Truth is stranger than fiction." To Eli Perkins, for instance.—New Haven Register.

—Extremes meet. Russia and Mecklenburg are said to be the only European countries now without a constitution.

—Catherine Purcell, a sister of the Cincinnati archbishop, died on Wednesday at an advanced age.

—When Paul Boyton gets down among the alligators there will be more interest in his voyage than at present.

—Stanley Matthews thinks that Grant will "possibly" and Sherman "probably" be nominated for president.

—It having been stated that Carl Schurz wants a wife, the Jersey City Journal thanks fortune there is one place to which no Ohio man can aspire.

—"Owing to the hard times," the Buffalo Express tells us, "spring bonnets will be worn mostly in the millinery establishments."

—The first time a fellow kisses the girl of his choice the sensation is not unlike the chill that courses through the veins of the wight whose head has just been seized by the iron claws of the photographer.—Boston Transcript.

—There is an alarming probability that this pedestrian fever will be kept up until it runs into the season when the base-ball fever begins. With both these plagues raging at once in our midst the result can hardly fail to be disastrous.

—The growing use of celluloid in place of ivory is discouraging to the elephants. They'll be compelled to turn their attention to some other industry than raising tusks if they want to earn a living and not become paupers.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—Mr. W. S. Gilbert is said, by a writer in Every Saturday, to be very versatile. He is not only a writer of charming imaginative plays, of comic operas and ballads galore, but a barrister, a former efficient officer in a Highland militia regiment, an enthusiastic dancer and an excellent amateur actor.

—The first lord of the admiralty ordered the British fleet out of the sea of Marmora. His lordship, which it is Mr. Smith, would do a graceful thing if he would order home H. B. M. S. Pinafore that now the multitudinous American seas incarnadines with its killing humors.—Chicago Times.

—The Rev. John Weiss, known as a refined writer and excellent lecturer, was 61 years old at the time of his death last Sunday. He lived in his early youth in Worcester, where his father was a barber. This worthy man gave his son a thorough education, the youth graduating from Havard when nineteen years old.

—Professor John Tyndall, of the royal institution, writes from London to Captain L. C. Fisher, of Galveston, congratulating the board of health of that city upon their success in keeping the yellow fever away last summer. He heartily commends the rigid enforcement of quarantine in Galveston as one of the most important experiments on record.

—With such splendid educational institutions as this country possesses it does not say much for the good sense of American parents to state that $4,000,000 is annually spent by people of the United States in educating their sons and daughters in Europe. Every year more than 5,000 American students go over to England and Germany to receive an education. They evidently desire to say with Mrs. Gilflory, "that they have been abroad."

—During the past month there has been a marked decline in subscriptions to the government 4 per cents., the weekly total having fallen off from $30,252,300 for the week ending February 8 to $9,245,700 for that ending March 8. Under this decrease in the demand the price of 4 per cents. has fallen below par. This decrease is attributable partly to the demand for money incident to the opening of the spring trade, and partly, perhaps, to a disposition on the part of capital to seek investment once more in new business enterprises.

Public Opinion Needs Reforming.

Savannah Recorder.

The laws of the land are good enough and severe enough; there is no fault to be found on that point, but it is the want of prompt, forcible, impartial and just enforcement which invites crime, and the law's delay in our courts which rather encourages it. Our courts and their proceedings need reform—a very radical reform. The lawyer sinks his good citizenship, his individuality, his innate love of right and justice in becoming the advocate. Quibbling, delaying, technicalities, sophistries all are brought to bear in a criminal case, and the most extraordinary efforts made to save a murderer when he has had a fair and impartial trial. Many times the murderer not only has one trial, but two and three, and when he is at last sentenced, then petitions are gotten up to be sent to the governor for a pardon or reprieve. When public sentiment is allowed to suffer such out-pushes, and are taught that a man who in a quarrel shoots down another, being armed at the time, shall be considered as having armed himself to provoke or give an insult, a murderer and tried as such, educating as such, there will then be a healthy reaction as to the carrying of arms and the taking of life.

Let our next legislature pass a law that any man who kills another or shoots another, being armed at the time, shall be tried for murder, or homicide, and even should he kill a man in self-defense, the fact that he was armed shall be considered a crime and he be tried for carrying concealed weapons. As it is now, every man thinks every other man armed, and as soon as a difficulty arises in any business transaction, or question of etiquette, each is feeling for a pistol, especially, if they be of that class who are given to talking much about their "honor," their "manhood," etc.

How often is a good citizen insulted or struck by some armed coward, and if the insult is resented by a resolute citizen, out leaps a pistol and a good man killed. In such cases, and there should be a law to cover all such cases, the slayer should be tried for murder, no matter if he was knocked down. Again, some armed coward may insult another and be struck for it, and he shoot him down in self-defense. If the insulted man should kill the insulter, he should be tried for homicide, from the fact that he was armed. If the insulter should kill his master he should be tried for murder and hung because he gave the insult, and was armed at the time and he was prepared to do murder. Let the law declare and let public opinion be so educated in this direction as to sustain, after a fair trial, and we would soon see a change for the better. Make human life sacred, very sacred. Make the killing of a man murder, unless it is so clearly proven that it was an actual and positive case of self-defense that life was to be taken. Do away with all this feeling of mercy and forgiveness to the criminal before a fair trial. Let it be understood that he is a violator of the law, and that the majesty of the law and the general good of society demand his punishment. See nothing of family, cash, wealth, or social position, but on the contrary, make examples of those who would presume upon such.

Whenever there are a class of men who think that they are above the law, and that the men who are biased by a man's social position, and will not be thoroughly impartial, there we may expect what may be called "murders in high life."

A virtuous people will have virtuous laws, virtuous courts, virtuous jurors and virtuous trials and they will see to it that justice is executed upon the wrong-doer.

It is not our laws which are at fault, but the people as a mass whoare indifferent to their execution. The people need reform and the greatest factor or armed power sent in to reformation is to put judge upon the bench. His position is then a powerful and impressive influence, and when he is alive to this most important trust, he can achieve great good and a great reformation.

"The Latest Georgia Murder."

New York Times.

The tragic death of Colonel Robert A. Alston, of Georgia, who, as if in mockery of justice, was shot down in the capitol, in sight of the chief magistrate of the commonwealth, once more gives the empire state of the south a bad name and influence before the country. For a year or two past it has been the boast of the democratic leaders, who have undisputed sway in Georgia, that "their people" were no law-defying set in that land; that crimes against property and person seldom occurred, and were in every case swiftly and adequately punished. Upon these grounds immigration had been invited—people from the north and from foreign countries have been entreated to settle in the state. Close upon the heels of these professions, however, came the news of the killing of the last of the United States law officers who attempted to collect government revenues, and now the telegraph brings details of the murder of one of the most prominent citizens in the state, a man of principle, who dared, against popular prejudice, to publicly maintain what he believed to be the right, and who in consequence was obliged to suffer ostracism and vilification at the hands of the loyal white leaguers who hold the party lash.

The killing of Colonel Alston is not only a fresh illustration of the slight value which the violent men of the south place upon human life, but also a striking example of the terrible risks which are run by those who attempt to correct abuses in that section of the country. The superficial account of the tragedy furnished to the general public is to the effect that Colonel Alston was intrusted with a power of attorney from Senator John B. Gordon to sell an interest in the state convict lease which that gentleman held under the iniquitious prison system now in force in Georgia, and that Captain Edward Cox, a prominent politician of the notorious De Kalb county, who was a sub-lessee under Gordon, desired that the lease be sold to some partner of his own named Walters. This Alston refused to do. Cox threatened to kill him if he persisted in his refusal. He gave no attention to the threat, and subsequently sold the lease to another party. On Tuesday afternoon Cox met Colonel Alston, in the state capitol at Atlanta, and followed him into the state treasurer's office. "High words followed"—the usual prelude to all southern shootings—and then in the presence of the chief officers of the government, Colonel Alston was shot to death. His assassin was severely, but, as it is believed, not dangerously wounded. Such is the brief is the account of the tragedy which is given to the public. Of the causes which really led to it no mention is made, but it is, nevertheless, well known to those who were watching the course of political events in Georgia, that the killing of Colonel Alston was directly the result of his laudable effort to reform the penitentiary system of that state, a system which has long been a disgrace, not only to the commonwealth, but to humanity. The dead man was a democrat and had been a brave confederate soldier. At the same time, however, he was always open to any argument which convinced him that his party was guilty of wrong-doing. At the last election he was chosen to the legislature, and acting as chairman of the penitentiary committee, he soon discovered that the state's unfortunate convicts, most of them negroes, were so maltreated by the men to whom they were leased by the state, that they were dying by the score, dying like dogs, in the swamps and remote regions to which they had been taken by the contractors; dying from exposure, overwork and lack of food; dying because they were, in many cases, left without clothing, shelter or medical attendance. Colonel Alston announced his intention of making these facts public, and of urging that the prison system of the state be radically changed. The lessees and subcontractors, who saw in this action a prospect that they would be deprived of the large revenues which, under the existing law, they derived from the labor of the convict, besought Colonel Alston to abandon his purpose. He refused. They threatened, but he was not to be frightened, and in good time he gave the result of his investigations to the public; in fitting terms denounced the inhuman contractors by whom more responsible for the deplorable condition of the convicts; and in the legislature offered a bill which provided for the needed reforms in the prison system. He was immediately attacked with much bitterness by nearly every democratic organ in the state, and on all sides denounced as a traitor to "his people" and "the party." In spite of all this abuse, however, he persisted in his good work; and by his representations Senator Gordon and other prominent men who had some regard for their reputations were induced to give up the convict leases held by them. It was to carry out senator Gordon's desire to surrender his lease that Colonel Alston went to Atlanta. He went with the intention of disposing of the lease to the most humane and responsible man he could find willing to take it. There are reasons which lead to the belief that he did not regard the partner of Captain Cox as such a man, and he refused to sell the lease to him. This is the only offense which he gave his murderer. For this he was pursued and shot down. How "the empire state of the south" will deal with the man who is responsible for his death remains to be seen.

The Representative of Young Georgia.

LaGrange Reporter.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a capital paper. Not only is it published at the capitol, but it is backed by a large capital, and its columns are plethoric with capital for all who want to keep posted daily in the affairs of the busy world. A few months ago it took on a newness and since that time nota poorly printed paper has left the office—so far as we have seen, and we have seen many. In typography it is simply perfect, and to the eye of a printer of good taste—and such we claim to be, gentle reader—it is a delight. With the new and beautiful dress, there seemed to come a spirit of improvement in its editorial management. It had been well edited before; now it far out-stripped all its former attainments. It has fuller telegraphic news than any paper in Georgia. In the collection of news generally it has no rival in several states. All events of importance to Georgia are certain to be treated in its columns. Its editorial paragraphs are always pungent—the work of that prince of paragraphers, Mr. J. C. Harris—and its selected paragraphs give a sort of running comment on the affairs of the world, which is enjoyable in the highest degree, and the like of which we do not find in any paper published outside of the largest cities of the union. Compare THE CONSTITUTION with a paper published in Baltimore or Richmond or Charleston or Mobile or New Orleans, and it is superior to any of them, so far as our information goes. That a paper of such metropolitan character can be sustained in a city no larger than Atlanta is a wonder. It claims to be the most widely quoted southern newspaper, and its claim is doubtless just; for it is the most quotable—if you will allow the word. It represents the spirit of young Georgia—robust, active and progressive to the last degree. Not bound by the old-time conventionalities of journalism, which clog too many papers of the present day, its sturdy limbs are left free to take long strides and strike mighty blows for the honor and prosperity of its state and section.

The Nature of the Crime.

Chattanooga Times.

In the matter of the murder of Colonel Alston in Atlanta the evidence shows that Cox, his slayer, pursued him, goaded him, and seemingly studied to place him so that he must either face his pursuer in a fight or play the apparent coward. The latter alternative, considering the state of public sentiment, Colonel Alston could not afford to take, and he therefore armed himself and awaited results. He was killed by this man, who was moved to the bloody deed by a most sordid motive, and sustained in the pursuit of his victim by a diabolical, brutal spirit, which sought to dictate to that victim the manner in which a sacred trust should be discharged. In our view it should not at all matter, under the circumstances, whether or not Colonel Alston was armed, nor whether he resisted the assault of his treacherous foe; nor whether he first fired. The other is "all the same, a murderer, and ought to suffer the punishment due such a crime.

The Demon in the Way of Enterprise and Immigration.

Augusta Chronicle.

In this connection, we cannot do better than elsewhere reproduce, with our fullest indorsement, an article from the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION which reads, between the lines of the Alston-Cox affair, the true moral of that bloody transaction. We join The Constitution in the hope that the men of the south put away from themselves and their state this burning, shameful disgrace. Let them put up their pistols and use their influence to break down the custom of carrying concealed weapons, a habit that has strewn the land with the graves of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, and which stands like a demon of prohibition in the way of capital and immigration and enterprise. What sensible man wants to come himself or bring his family into anys uch community?

The Ancient Spirit of Chivalry.

Pittsburgh Telegraph.

The old passion for settling disputes with deadly weapons stubbornly holds its own in the south, as illustrated in the capitol of Georgia yesterday. Senator Gordon held an interest in the state convict lease, and Colonel Alston, a leading member of the legislature, power of attorney to sell it for him. Edward Cox sub-leased from Gordon, and he wanted Alston to sell to a man named Walters, as Walters had agreed to buy Cox's sub-lease also. Alston would not. Cox primed his revolver, went in search of Alston, found him in the treasury department in Atlanta, and then the fusillade began. Alston fired two shots at Cox, but "over the drop" on Cox, and put one ball through his hand and another in his mouth, when Cox recovered himself, and sent a bullet through Alston's brain. That was the last of Alston, but it keeps up the ancient spirit of chivalry.

A Practice that Should go out of Fashion.

New York Evening Post.

"He came of a family every one of whom died with his boots on." This is a grim and suggestive epitaph from a short letter published in that of Colonel Alston, who was killed in Atlanta yesterday by Mr. Edward Cox, because he refused, as senator Gordon's agent, to sell the senator's interest in the convict lease (or "farm") which is in a man named by Cox. The so-called "difficulty" seems to have been little better than a brutal murder. The knife and the pistol are not so active agents in the settlement of differences of opinion as they used to be in some parts of the country. It is to be hoped that by and by they will entirely go out of fashion, and that the south will become as famous in favor of the practice of dying with the boots off.

"The Atlanta Tragedy."

Savannah News.

It is startling to contemplate the occurrence of such a bloody affair as that which took place in the center of the capital city of the state, and we cannot refrain an expression of our surprise that, with all the publicity attending the quarrel, the latter should have succeeded in eluding the interference of the civil authorities. When it was known that mortal threats had been made, that Cox was seeking Alston for a deadly purpose, that Alston was armed and on his guard, why were Cox not arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace? Such an exercise of civil authority would have prevented the melancholy catastrophe, preserved the prestige and dignity of the commonwealth, and done more for the suppression of crime than all the legal penalties that may be hereafter inflicted upon the slayer of Alston.

Its Effect on Capital.

Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

The Georgia state treasurer's office was the scene of a shocking and disgraceful affair on Tuesday last, which is another illustration of the evil effects of the habit of carrying concealed weapons. In this instance two politicians of high social standing, one of them, in fact, a member of the Georgia legislature, had a business quarrel, and they proceeded deliberately to bring their pistols at each other until one fell dead, leaving the other badly wounded. The constant recurrence of these shooting affrays among a class of people who should know better is one of the great drawbacks of the south, and has a tendency to frighten away that very timid thing, capital. The best thing our southern friends can do is to throw away their shooting irons.

Georgia Defended.

Baltimore Gazette.

The shooting of Colonel Alston, in Atlanta, Ga., the other day, enables the radical Philadelphia Press to indulge some lamentations relative to the "chivalry" and "the Democratic party," which "will defend premeditated murder," and Cox will have to answer forth. A few years ago it would have been the verdict of the public, at least that it was merely "an affair of honor," and nobody's business but the principals, also.

A Slight Provocation.

Boston Herald.

A quarrel, which smacks of the old-style chivalrous element of the south and southwest, took place in Atlanta on Tuesday, and a prominent citizen, Robert A. Alston, was shot dead in the state capitol. The murder had no stronger provocation, according to report, than a mere business disappointment.

What the South Should Encourage.

Baltimore Gazette.

A movement is on foot in Switzerland looking to the emigration of a large number of young farmers this spring. These sons of toil propose to purchase land and found a colony in Georgia. This is the sort of thing that the people of the south should encourage.

Legislation Demanded.

Jefferson Forest News.

Will not the legislature step to the front and pass an "act entitled an 'act' to abolish pistols altogether?

The Forty-Sixth Congress.

Firm for the people's cause
Stubbornly stand;
Let no unequal laws
Worry the land;
Let them be wiped away
Now, for all time;
Give us a brighter day,
Fit for our prime!

Factions hardly scared,
Grossly for gain,
Outrages and crime have dared,
Freedom have slain.
See! at the pools they stand,
Eyes thought to smother,
Sword in one lifted hand,
Bribes in the other!

Laws form a party's ends
Shamelessly made,
Now by the people's friends
Soon must be stayed.
Wars off the soldiery,
Now and henceforth
Make every ballot free,
South as in north!

Bribes and the bayonet
Drive from the polls!
Schemers may rave and fret:
Base are their souls.
Justice and truth shall stand,
Whatever fail—
Such is right's clear command,
Equal to all!

—New York Sun.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

LITTLE SPEEDY

CORN SHELLER

Wonder of the Age!

EVERYBODY COME AND

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Bob Trippe is going back to Forsyth to search for the remains of Company Q.

—Where do the measles go in the summer time?

—Thomaston no longer has a mail route to Talbotton.

—Thomaston is looking around for a memorial orator.

—The soldier boys of Thomaston have received their breech-loading rifles.

—The pigeons in Lexington are disappearing before the small boy with a flip.

—Mr. John S. Stevens, an old citizen of Valdosta, is dead.

—The Brunswick brass band is led by Mr. Baumgartner.

—St. Simons is connected with the rest of the world by cable.

—Oglethorpe county has a negro woman one hundred and six years old.

—Bainbridge has had her regular baptizing.

—The Oglethorpe Echo says that now the locust trees are budding, the town cow will soon be self-sustaining.

—Charlie Weigle, of Augusta, who has but one arm, killed seventy-five partridges in a day's shooting recently.

—Judge William B. Richiewell, of Oglethorpe county, has several trunks full of Confederate money.

—A pine fence which has been standing more than sixty years is one of the literary curiosities of Lexington.

—Editors may still continue to carry pistols. There is no telling when they may need a delinquent subscriber.

—Rind Tom would be a much finer actor if he could play the piano if he wore a diamond necklace and a pin sticking up in his stage name.

—It is almost like going on an excursion to read the local columns of the Oglethorpe Echo.

—The green plum and paregoric season will play simultaneous engagements in Georgia this year.

—The early worm is already preparing to take refuge in the early potash. It would be well to wish him success.

—The gold mines in Lumpkin county are all busy last week, and the Dahlonega papers have been so frequent in Sabbath-like that the people are beginning to think that the robbin comes with spring. The Thomaston boys and girls are giving each other tally. This is done by means of pieces elongations.

—The "Clayton county boys," so-called, don't wish the stain of their faces and arms themselves up to the sheriff.

—The Upson Echo says "every dog in Thomaston has a master, and every master is willing to pay a silver dollar for seventy-five cents worth of dog."

—The figurative young man in Georgia is a fast one. He escorts young ladies to church in a vis-a-vis on his hip and is prepared to protect them, at all hazards, against any one of the most powerful enemies. Diphtheria has been slow in its want of notice. A good nine seems a natural temperance institution.

—A Wilkes county man will do enough work in one week, hunting his cattle or something, to have a good deal of time left for loafing, if the people and the question asked of the United States, or from the States to the people, is a tax on the states constitution?

—The Gainesville Eagle, just the size that it can carry around the sidewalk, says those photographs appear in a very favorable advertisement and drive, therein no doubt, many school snakes in his boots.

—Louisville Courier-Journal: Colonel Alexander McGregor, who was murdered at Atlanta, Tuesday night, was one of the best known and most genial gentlemen in Georgia, a true Southern patriot, and his death will be sincerely regretted.

—The Telegraph: On Thursday morning a difficulty occurred in the office of the Georgia Telegraph, but resulted in no serious damage to anybody but for the mere cutting of a few garments. The belligerents were two gentlemen of the press, one of whom was engaged at the time in looking at the pictures in the editorial library. Some one remarked that Colonel Alston's style of writing was like Mr. Hubbard's. Mr. Hubbard, who is a man of few words, said, "Sir, you lie." Mr. Alston, who is a man of few words, said, "Sir, you lie." Mr. Hubbard then examined the weapon in the hands of Mr. Barke, of Alston, and found it to be a pair of scissors, and with the weapon in question he made a pass at Mr. Alston, who parried the blow with a pair of shears. Both gentlemen then engaged in a general mix-up, each one using the weapon of his choice. Some few moments, only to be counted in their expectations of a general row, and a great deal of fun, ensued. Mr. Alston at the conclusion of the fracas, came to pay for the damage done to his garments, and in this city, and in this way, the matter was settled. The affair originated in the inner box on Dan Hubbard's desk, notwithstanding that the two gentlemen met in the office in a friendly manner. The difficulty was settled in a few minutes, and the two gentlemen left the office together, and have since been doing business at the old stand. The difficulty was settled in a few minutes, and the two gentlemen left the office together, and have since been doing business at the old stand. The difficulty was settled in a few minutes, and the two gentlemen left the office together, and have since been doing business at the old stand.

—The Augusta Chronicle says: "Governor Colquitt is expected to arrive in this city on Tuesday next, and will be tendered a reception by the Young Men's Democratic Club. He will be escorted to the Augusta Exchange, where he will be welcomed by Mayor Setze, and will respond in a few appropriate remarks. He will then be escorted to the residence of Mr. Charles Phinizy, where he will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the club. He will leave for Atlanta on the afternoon train."

—The Griffin News says: "Mr. Alfred Akin, of Spalding county, has a pet rooster that is a wonder. He is a large bird, and has a habit of flying over the fence and visiting the neighbors. He has been gone for several days, and Mr. Akin thought he was lost, but he returned home last night, and was received with open arms. He is a fine fighter, and has whipped every rooster in the neighborhood. He is a great favorite with the children, and they will be glad to see him back."

—The Augusta Chronicle says: "Mr. Stephens has written a letter to Mr. Toombs, in which he says that he is not a candidate for the United States senate, and that he will not be a candidate for governor. He says that he will not be a candidate for any office, and that he will not be a candidate for any office, and that he will not be a candidate for any office, and

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7-16; in New York at 9 13-16c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for the South Atlantic states, partly cloudy weather and stationary or slight rise in barometer, lower temperature in the northern portions and variable winds, mostly from northeast to southeast.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 15, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.12	41	67	N. W.	Gent	.15	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.17	54	61	.....	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	29.91	67	60	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.03	68	79	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	68	84	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.14	72	76	N. E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Mobile	30.15	60	88	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.12	57	92	S. E.	Gent	.0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.09	63	89	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	57	75	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.16	37	87	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
11:37	30.17	47	14	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.09	55	12	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
4:06	30.06	57	20	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.11	41	67	W.	Fresh	.00	Light rain.
10:31	30.12	41	67	N. W.	Gent	.13	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.133 | Maximum ther.....60
Mean daily ther.....44.50 | Minimum ther.....35
Mean daily humid. 38.66 | Total rainfall.....15

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dlf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24,'78 dlf mar11

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep6,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
109 mar7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—March 21, "Rip Van Winkle," Robert McWade.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Gas Fitting, Stoves, etc.—H. Franklin.
Spring opening of new goods—John Ryan.
Removal—Dougherty Hutchins.
Copartnership notice—Austell & Mangum.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Gate City Guards!

You are commanded to be at your armory in full uniform, on Monday evening, March 17. Roll will be called at 7 o'clock.
By order, J. F. BURKE,
Captain Commanding.
G. W. DOWNS, Secretary.
O. P. O. H. mar16 d1t

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1879.

Monday, March 17th, 71-2. Important
SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The city is full of strangers.

—All of the stores are doing a good business.

—Nothing new reported at the station-house yesterday.

—The city council will meet to-morrow night.

—The general impression seems to be that Bogardus is not as great a shot as Carver.

—If you want "sure enough" Fancy Flour use the "Southern Gem." 000 mar16 d1m sun

—The Holman opera troupe will render Pinafore and the Chimes of Normandy in Atlanta at an early day.

—Blind Tom is not as aristocratic as Wilhelmj. He has no curled "j" to his name.

—Ask your grocer to send you the "Southern Gem" Flour. It can be had from John Stephens, on Alabama street. 251 mar16 d1m sun

—When you want choice light bread, beautiful biscuit, or fine pastry, go and buy the "Southern Gem" brand of Flour. It is for sale to the trade at John Stephens's. 251 mar16 d1m sun

—F. S. Chapman, at the corner of Broad and Marietta street, has just received a stock of fresh drugs and fancy articles. This store has become an emporium of trade because it is always supplied with the best. Call and see the new stock.

—You may talk about "Fancy Flour," but the "Southern Gem" for which John Stephens is sole agent in Atlanta is, by all odds, the best Flour to be had in this market. We have tried it and can recommend it. 251 mar16 d1m sun

—All who suffer with Neuralgia and Headache rejoice to know that they have a safe and sure remedy in Sozalgine—the only Specific known to the world. Call at Hutchison's, 14 Whitehall street, and get a bottle. 141 mar9 d3m sun tues thur

—Messrs. Gartrell & Wright have been employed to defend Mr. Ed. Cox, for the killing of Colonel Alston. There is no better criminal lawyer in the south than General Gartrell, and his parter, Judge Wright, is an experienced lawyer, with but few equals at the bar.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1879.

Rome Circuit	5	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Cherokee Circuit	6	Brunswick Circuit	8
Augusta Circuit	12	Eastern Circuit	20
Middle Circuit	6	Atlanta Circuit	20

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 13. Dismissed.
No. 14. Zimmer vs. Daubry. Claim, from Troup. Argued. B. H. Bigham; T. H. Whittaker, for plaintiff in error. Ferrell & Longley, for defendant.
No. 15. Banks vs. Moore, Marsh & Co. Mortgage, from Coweta. Argued. John F. Methoin; John S. Bigbby, for plaintiff in error. A. D. Freeman; T. M. Longley, for defendant.
No. 16. Dismissed.
No. 17. Oliver vs. Whitaker & Son. Ejectment, from Troup. Argued. John S. Bigby, Benjamin H. Bigby, for plaintiff in error. Ferrell & Longley, for defendant.
No. 18. Allen et al., vs. Frost. Claim, from Troup. Argued. B. H. Bigham; Ferrell & Longley, for plaintiff in error. Ferrell & Longley, for defendant.
No. 19. McElfresh et al., vs. Mayor, etc., of Carrollton. Injunction, from Carroll. Argued. Oscar Reese; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. W. W. & G. W. Merrell, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Reese, court adjourned to 10 a. m. on Tuesday next.

BOGARDUS.

His Feats Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon quite a crowd went out on the special train, by the street cars, and by private conveyances, to see the famous Captain A. H. Bogardus shoot, at Oglethorpe park. He began his exhibition very promptly after the arrival of the crowd. The captain first tried to break 20 glass balls out of 25, springing the trap himself, and the ball to be thrown in a different direction each shot. The balls were broken in quick succession, and 21 out of 25 went to pieces. He next attempted to break fifteen out of twenty, springing the trap with one hand and shooting with the other. He succeeded to the extent of breaking 17 instead of 15 out of 20. Master Eugene, the 14 year old son of the captain, then took up a twenty gauge gun, and with it broke 20 balls out of 21 sprung from a trap. He then took a twelve gauge gun and broke another twenty in the same way with equal ease.

Captain Bogardus then tried the difficult feat of breaking 15 out of 20 glass balls with his back to the trap, springing the trap himself, turning and firing while the ball is in the air. He did this feat with perfect ease, and stopped with two or three shots to spare when he had broken the requisite number of balls.

Eugene then gave an exhibition of his rifle shooting, which was truly admirable. Using a 32 calibre rifle, he broke 25 balls out of 28 thrown in the air. He shoots like Dr. Carver, with both eyes wide open, and his aim is seldom faulty. It is remarkable that one so young should have acquired the art of shooting glass balls with almost faultless accuracy. Young Bogardus gives promise of surpassing his father. The last feat on the regular programme was an attempt by Captain Bogardus to break 50 balls in less than 3½ minutes. Only one ball was sprung at a time and the marksman used successively a ten gauge gun weighing 10 pounds, a twelve gauge gun weighing 7½ pounds, and a twenty gauge gun weighing 5 pounds. He broke 52 balls out of 60 within the time prescribed.

Eugene then gave some fine shots with the rifle. He hit coppers, quarters and dollars thrown carelessly into the air. His aim with the rifle is something wonderful when we consider that it has been acquired by a lad of fourteen.

Some of our amateur marksmen next tried their skill. Willis Venable struck two balls in succession as easily as a professional. Captain Bogardus complimented him highly.

Jim Gann missed the balls, but he is known to be death on birds. Marshal Bob Douglass broke a ball away up in the air. Lieutenant Miller, of the 15th infantry, smashed two of the balls. The agent of the Knox gun, from Boston, did some good shooting.

Captain Bogardus shoots the Scott gun, and uses the white Hitmar powder which has no odor. He wore his medals yesterday and looked quite gorgeous. He offered to shoot at pigeons with anybody in the world for $1,000 a side. He will probably be back here next winter. He leaves for the west this morning. The shooting yesterday was enjoyed by all who attended.

The Killing of Colonel Alston.

The friends of Messrs. Heinz & Berke think they have been unjustly blamed for selling a pistol to Mr. Ed. Cox just before the difficulty that resulted in the murder of Colonel Alston last Tuesday. It is due these gentlemen to say that when Cox called to make the purchase he spoke to Charley Heinz, whom he knew, and with whom he had often traded in the same line of goods, and asked him for the best pistol in the house. Mr. Heinz said he noticed nothing unusual in him then. He handed him the pistols, and told him the prices; he selected one and told him to load it, which was done, and Cox paid the price charged, $7.50. He said nothing about what he was going to do with it and as it was just before train time Mr. Heinz naturally thought he was on his way home, as he had frequently dropped in before taking the train for his home so make purchases of powder, shot, etc. Mr. Heinz says there was nothing to even excite his suspicion about the purchase, until Cox got to the door. He then said: "I may trade you this pistol back after a while." Mr. Heinz said he did not know what he meant by this, but he had no power then, even had he suspected what he was going to do, to stop Cox. He says he did not hear him say that "you will hear from me (Cox) in ten minutes," that remark being made by Cox after he reached the sidewalk. Mr. Heinz was a warm personal friend of Alston, and so was Berke. He is a law-abiding citizen, who is as far from an intentional wrong to society, or an individual, as any man in the city. A great many persons seem willing to blame some one for this unfortunate killing. Probably it would be as well to wait and see if some one would be to blame after the case is tried. It will do no good to look back now. We may be able to remedy the evils if we take a retrospect after the trial.

What Should be Done.

The street committee cannot ex ercise too much diligence in looking towards the cleaning up of the city before the heated months of summer are upon us. A corps of yard inspectors should be appointed to visit the premises of every citizen in Atlanta, and when it is found necessary serve upon such parties notices to clean up and whitewash their yards. Until the police did this, and it is a well known fact that the work was done very imperfectly. Many of the yards in the very worst localities of the city were never entered by an officer during the entire summer. This, however, was from no fault of the police department, as a regular patrolman has about as much work as he can do in looking after the order of the city and in attending to other duties connected with the office which he fills. A few more sewenger carts should be put on the streets and every particle of rubbish hauled beyond the corporate limits of the city.

Styles Hutchins.

The card signed by Styles L. Hutchins, the colored attorney, etc., published in yesterday's issue "just as he wrote it," is the subject of an explanation. A bright young mulatto girl came to our office yesterday and desired it understood that she was Mr. Hutchins's friend and that she had written the card at his dictation. If there were any "mistakes" in said card, and there were if our memory serves us right, she was responsible for them and not Mr. Hutchins.

The aforesaid mistakes, she affirmed, were due to the fact that she is unaccustomed to writing cards for publication in the press. Her agitation during the writing of the card was the cause of the miscalculations in the orthography, syntax and prosody of the production. We cheerfully make the correction, and advise Styles to "spell it out" to her the next time he begets his sweetheart to act as his amanuensis.

A Great Thing

In buying dry goods is to get as much as you can for the least money. John Ryan is well known to the people of Atlanta. He has always kept just what he promised, and his trade has been supplied at figures provokingly low. Mr. Ryan has filled his entire store, on all floors, from Broad all the way through to Whitehall street. All staple dry goods cheaper as dirt; notions at figures surprisingly low. In carpets, new patterns, and Bill Axford, that prince of carpet men, to show them. In the finest styles of dress goods, there are some too good to advertise. Mr. Ryan offers the trade superior inducements in all departments. His price-lists are now complete, and his prices he will guarantee to be as low as any. Call in at his great emporium and see the huge stock in all parts of the house.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. J. E. Torrence, of Atlanta, is in Macon.

—Mr. J. P. Stevens, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Macon.

—Hon. G. J. Orr, state school commissioner, has returned to the city, after a brief absence in the lower portion of the state.

—Judge Wm. Montgomery has returned to the city after a brief absence.

—Messrs. Tom. Magill, Ed. Baldwin and Sam. Webb have formed a triangular copartnership in the ticket business.

—There seems to be little or no prospect of Hon. Jefferson Davis lecturing in Atlanta this season, as was expected.

—Ballfinger is well represented at the Kimball. Messrs. Dorsey, Parsons, Hunter and Crouch represent this elegant city in elegant style.

—Hon. W. E. Smith, member of congress from the 4th district, passed through the city yesterday en route to Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, of Albany.

—Congressmen Herbert and Herndon, of Alabama, were in the city Friday. Mr. Geo. C. Johnston, who was formerly from their district, escorted them through our city. They expressed great surprise at the rapidity of the city's growth, and great admiration for her enterprise.

—Robert McWade, the only rival of Joe Jefferson, will play Rip Van Winkle at DeGive's next Saturday night. McWade, when in this city two years ago, played before a crowded house. His conception of Rip Van Winkle is original and fascinating. His success here is a certainty.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Are now receiving their full line of

Spring Goods in their Dry Goods Store,

CARPET STORE,
—AND—
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

At Prices Lower than ever offered in Atlanta.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND BE CONVINCED AT
163 mar9 d1m top 2d 4th 5th col 4th p

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

CHURCH CHIMES.

NEARLY 6,000 converts were reported for various denominations last week.

THE Methodist Protestant church reports a net increase of 12,560 in 31 of its 47 annual conferences for the year 1878.

"THE Hallelujah, or Salvation Army," is the name of the latest religious society organized in London. It is composed exclusively of lay preachers.

PISTOR GROVE, of the Reformed Episcopal church in England, has been invited to open a new church at Sidcup. One of the trustees of the building is Earl Sydney, the lord-lieutenant of Kent.

IN a speech recently a Philadelphia lawyer cited St. Paul's remark off the coast of Melita as the first admiralty ruling in regard to the duties of sailors in time of peril: "Except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved."

AT St. Paul's church, Montreal, on Sunday last a telephonic apparatus was rigged up in the pulpit, by means of which a sick member of the congregation heard the sermon distinctly in bed quarter of a mile away.

THERE are thirty-six Lutheran churches in Philadelphia. Of these, twenty are English, fourteen German and two Swedish. Eight belong to the general council, seven to the general council, one to the Independent and one to the Missouri synod.

THE "New York Catholic" is the latest addition to the ranks of weekly denominational journalism. It is a well-printed paper of eight pages, and the contents of the initial number gives promise of becoming a powerful auxiliary of the Catholic faith.

By the cooperative plan of purchasing introduced by a New York dealer a clergyman can obtain 2,272 assorted groceries for $5, among the articles being ten quires of sermon paper, a minister's record, a four-ounce bottle of castor-oil and the same quantity of Epsom salts.

BITS of news from many lands: A church to be called the "Church of Thanks" will be built in Berlin to commemorate the escape of the emperor from the assassin; $20,000 has been voluntarily subscribed for it. A Baptist minister in Cincinnati is a candidate for orders in the Episcopal church. Methodists and Baptists were playing in Java at the same time, and while the former now number 75,000 members the latter have only 25,000, and 113 of their churches are said to be without pastors. Somebody has found out that since modern missionary work began the Bible has been translated into 212 languages, thirty-nine of which had never before been written; that these languages are spoken by 850,000,000 human beings, and that the book is distributed at the rate of nearly twelve a minute. Bishop Simpson and Joseph Cook will accompany the Rev. John Vincent to his new camp-meeting grounds in the Yo emite valley; they intend to start June 2, and to be absent about a month. A colored minister named William Morgan, who has been preaching over fifty years, died in Greenfield, Ohio, January 25, at the age of nearly 85 years. The Episcopal church in Mexico now has 3,500 communicants—a rapid increase—and 500 children are under its instruction. Twelve Protestant churches in Japan are self-supporting, and 26 are partly so; the number of Protestant missionaries is 54. A Philadelphia clergyman claims that there is "neither health, sense nor religion in full mourning," and tells his congregation that a bit of black ribbon, worn in some way, will tell the story of bereavement just as well as a complete mourning suit.

—Grenchio o Home Journal: We spent a day or two in Atlanta last week. At each recurring visit we are surprised at the steady progress of the place, in spite of the hard times. We were informed, whilst there, that the number of buildings now going up and others contracted for is unusually large. Various factories are in operation, and the big cotton mill will soon send forth the music of its spindles and looms. Progress seems to be the watchword of its enterprising citizens, and, of course, no one can predict the magnificent future of our state metropolis.

Go to W. H. Brotherton's closing out sale—goods were never sold so cheap. On May 1st the old building will be torn down to give place to the finest retail store house in Georgia. The goods on hand have to be sold. Place to bring the money when you call to pay for what you buy, as he has no time to sell goods on credit. mar16 d1t ur tp 3d col

Save money by attending our third regular catalogue sale of 120 lots Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Hats Shoes, etc., Tuesday morning 18th inst., 10 o'clock a. m. Catalogues furnished on application.
HUNT, RANKIN & CO.
E. W. Ellis, Auctioneer, 29 Marietta street.

A Strong Team.

Sam. Webb, Tom. Magill and Ed. Baldwin. We are informed that our special friend Ed. Baldwin, has associated himself with Messrs. Webb and Magill in the railway ticket business. These gentlemen we can cheerfully recommend to the traveling public as strictly reliable in every particular. All will do well to consult them before purchasing their tickets, as they represent the shortest and best routes.

The Saviour of the Little Ones.

There would not be so many little graves in cemeteries and churchyards, if parents used the means within their reach to save the sickly off-spring, whose span of feeble life is in their keeping. The busy baby brain requires constant food, the sensitive nerves want steady toning, the rapidly changing tissues, incessant nourishment, often the mother is herself nervously debilitated, and bodily worn out; mother and child may gain a new lease of life and health by the persistent use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It is softer, and as nice as milk, and both will learn to love it just as well. Don't fail to try it for any form of debility, and for all forms of infantile wasting, such as Marasmus, Rickets or any scrofulous tendency, its restorative powers are wonderful.

415 dec20 d1m fri sun wed& wky3m

Ladies 2 button Kid gloves, in all sizes, for 25 cents.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
275 mar16 1t 26 and 28 Marietta st.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of St. Mary's society, (Christian Doctrine Association), held on Sunday, March 9, 1879, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of regret on the death of our late esteemed co-laborer in the cause of Christ, Mrs. P. W. Lynch, and unanimously agreed to the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved friend and co-worker, P. W. Lynch, whose sweetness of disposition and kindness of heart has endeared her to each and every one of us.

Resolved, That in the death of our friend, Mrs. P. W. Lynch, this society has lost one whom they all loved, and who was long associated with it in the cause in which we are engaged, that of teaching the youth the mysteries of our holy religion.

Resolved, That a requiem mass be celebrated on the 22d instant, for her (who has gone before), and that this society, and the children of the Sunday school be present to offer their prayers to the throne of the Almighty on her behalf.

Resolved, That the members of St. Mary's society, of which a short time before her death she had been a good and faithful member, tender to the husband and family of her deceased friend their heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our society, and a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in THE CONSTITUTION.

PETER F. CLARKE,
HANNAH MAHONEY,
CLARA MALONE,
Committee.

Another "Humbug" Telegram.

P. H. SNOOK, ATLANTA, GA., March 12, 1879.—I shipped on Wednesday's steamer twenty elegant satin and raw silk parlor suites, very rich designs.
A. & Co.

These telegrams are "thorns in the side" of competing houses that transacted their business by slow mail lines, and boast of it. Well, I suppose the electric wires are useless in their business, and when Gabriel blows his little horn these same men who ignore Rev. DeWitt Talmage's style of preaching and P. H. Snook style of selling furniture will—well they won't be thar. My sales are immense, my profits short. I sell less than cost other Atlanta dealers say. So I do less than the same goods cost them. Try me. P. H. SNOOK.
278mar16 1t

Concord Mills.

The Concord mill turning out the largest quantity and best quality of woolen goods manufactured south of Richmond, Va. It would astonish any person to see the fine goods now being made by this sterling mill, situated near Smyrna, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. It is convenient to our market, and is almost as accessible to trade as if it was located in the suburbs of Atlanta. The mill is owned by Messrs. Rice, Love & Porter, and is backed by capital sufficient to handle all the goods needed of the kind to supply this market. The line of summer goods made by this mill is particularly adapted to our climate, and we can recommend their cassimeres to any one who wants this kind of goods. This factory is one of the most flourishing manufacturing establishments in the state, and we are glad indeed to see that the worthy gentlemen who put their money in it are so successful.

Notice.

Our buyer will leave for New York tomorrow for the purpose of securing bargains for our customers, and will pay the solid cash for every dollar's worth of goods which he buys, thereby securing a great discount, which will enable us to offer superior inducements to all purchasers of dry goods in Georgia. Our stock for the spring season will be very large and complete in every department, and you may look out for great attractions at 26 and 28 Marietta street. We trust that by low prices, fair dealings, immense stock and well-lighted sales-rooms to merit and receive your esteemed patronage.
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
275 mar16 1t 26 and 28 Marietta st.

C. G. GROSSE, Merchant Tailor, has now on display a splendid stock of Spring Suitings of newest patterns, which he is making up in his inimitable style and always guaranteeing perfect satisfaction. The attention of his old customers and the public generally is invited. 30 Whitehall street, up-stairs. 267 mar16 d1t

W. H. Brotherton has sixty or seventy-five thousand dollars worth of goods to close out by May 1st. Call and if you do not find them cheap, do not buy.
mar16 d1t ur tp 4th col

To Housekeepers.

The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality, in every respect, of Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is entirely free from adulteration of any kind, and every package contains absolute full weight. Consumers should bear in mind the fact that a strictly pure, full weight baking powder, although it costs a little more than the adulterated, cheap, light weight or bulk powders, is by far the cheapest, both in purse and health.

Cross Eyes.

Miss Smith thanks the Surgical Institute in the following card for having a pair of badly crossed eyes made perfectly straight: Doctors National Surgical Institute, Atlanta, Ga.:

My eyes are quite well and look so natural that no one would suspect they had ever been so badly deformed. I thank you all for your kindness as well as for your skill, which has given me such entire relief.
IDA SMITH,
Newton, N. C.
June 24, 1878.
249 mar6 d1t

New Lace Ties, new Ribbons, new Ruching. All beautiful styles for the spring season.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
275 mar16 1t 26 and 28 Marietta st.

To The Public.

I respectfully tender to the public my sincere thanks for its very liberal patronage in the past, and trust that the new firm of Austell & Mangum will merit and receive a continuance of its esteemed favors. My firm in the future will make the Dry Goods and Notion business quite interesting to all such purchasers in the market. With cash in abundance, and with a force of polite and attentive salesmen, and with the very best lighted salesrooms in the southern states, we shall make our place of business attractive to everybody.
C. L. MANGUM,
of Austell & Mangum.
275 mar16 1t 26 & 28 Marietta street.

Look out for big bargains in dry goods, notions, etc., at the beautiful dry goods emporium, 26 and 28 Marietta street.
275 mar16 1t

MYERS, BROS. & CO.

Having removed to 27 Whitehall street, will continue the sale of their stock of BOOTS and SHOES at PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST, on account of the fire. 000 mar16 d3t

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "WILSON'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. 202 mar14 d1w fri sun wed &w1f

Grand Opening.

Monday, March 10th, Demorest's Patterns spring styles. Wheeler & Wilson Office, 58 Whitehall street.
186 mar9 d1t sun wed fri sun

The handsomest line of new Spring Goods ever in Atlanta, and at lower prices, now on exhibition at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
267 mch16 sunsatues

The World Moves.

V. P. Sisson has just introduced into his book and job printing establishment, at No. 22 Broad street, a most marvelous invention. It is a two-horse power engine, driven by gas—gas from the city pipes—and the engine performs its work beautifully. This is a German invention, and the first one introduced in the south. Persons desiring to see a printing press driven by a gas engine can call at Sisson's and witness the novel spectacle. It is certainly something new, even in this progressive age.

Ask to see our handsome Fancy, Black Silk Grenadines.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
267 mch16 sunsatues

New silk and cambric Parasols just in by last week's express.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
275 mar16 1t 26 and 28 Marietta st.

The Portfolio of Fashions, Demorest's spring styles for 1879; fifteen cents by mail, postage free. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 58 Whitehall street.
186 mar9 d1t sun wed fri sun

Pocket-Book Lost.

It was in the town of B., and Mr. S. had just concluded some purchases when he made the startling discovery that his pocket-book was lost. While searching his pockets he found a buckeye, and said: "Gentlemen, my pocket-book is lost, but there has been something discovered by Dr. Tabler, of Nashville, of far greater value. It is the Buckeye Pile Ointment, which will cure Piles in all cases, when used according to directions. Try it. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by S. L. Parson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deowly&weowly

Tuesday Night at Trinity.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at Trinity church, an entertainment will be given in aid of the fund of Trinity Sabbath-school. Mr. Sam. W. Small and Professor C. A. Howard have consented upon that occasion to reproduce the lecture and stereopticon views of the Paris exposition, which were so greatly admired upon their previous presentation in this city. These views are decidedly the handsomest series of pictures ever shown by means of the talcium light in the south and they give a complete and instructive understanding of that latest and greatest world's fair. The entertainment will be given at popular prices, and we are sure that our people cannot spend a pleasanter evening than at Trinity on Tuesday evening next. Tickets may be had after this morning at the book stores. Price, 25 cents. mar16 d2t

Demorest's "What to Wear" Spring edition. Every lady should have a copy; 15 cents, postage free, to any address. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 58 Whitehall street.
186 mar9 d1t sun wed fri sun

M. Rich & Bro. have received twenty new styles of corsets from 25 cents up; a very good corset for 25 cents; an excellent corset for 75 cents; a beautifully-shaped corset for $1.25, and sole agents for the celebrated hand-made C. P. corset, the best in the market. Call and see them. 270 mar16-1t

French woven corsets for 25 cents.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
275 mar16 1t 26 and 28 Marietta st.

THE GAZETTE
Of this morning has
TALMAGE'S LAST SERMON,
"The Death of Sectarianism."

"THE HAUNTED COUPE," a story of the poor—of love, and faith, in to-day's Gazette. A story of great power.
256 mch16 1t

Spring and Summer Underwear.

The most extensive and best selected stock of underwear for ladies and children ever brought to this city will be opened on Tuesday next. All those needing anything in the above line will do well by calling soon and looking through the immense stock at the Ladies' Ready-Made Department of M. Rich & Bro. 270 mar16-1t

—CAROLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations. 000 jan2 d&weow ly 2

At Dykeman's, 27 Whitehall street, you will find a fine line of English and French suitings, which will be made to order in the latest fashions at gold prices.
259 mar16-2t

Hall & Morris will open Wednesday next, 19th inst., a fine collection of valuable oil paintings. 277 mar16 1t

Largest, handsomest, cheapest lot Embroideries ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
267 mch16 1t

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.
378 junez2...deowly &weowly

Ladies' fine white kid button boots; also, Oxford and Newport ties at popular prices.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.
275 mar16-1t

No Family

Will do without the Standard "English Washing Solution" after once using it intelligently. 261 mar16 1t

Beautiful line of Spring Silks
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
267 mch16 sunsatues

No Medicine

Has ever been invented to prevent death! The best that can be done is to assist nature in keeping the functions of the body in a condition of health while life lasts. For biliousness liver complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, and all stomachic disorders take Moss's Liver Pills.
79 mar12' d&wfw

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

100 Per Cent.

Is positively saved in every feature connected with family washing by the use of the old established "English Washing Solution." 261 mar16 1t

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer 5 cases, slightly damaged by water) Linen Lawns at 5c., 100 doz. 20-inch Towels at 10c. each, 50 doz. pure Linen Towels at 25c. a dozen, 100 line Corsets at 40c. worth 75c., 50 doz. ladies Silk Ties at 15 and 20c., worth 25 and 35c., 75 dozen Silk Bows for ladies wear, at 10 and 15c., worth 25 to 40c. 1 case 11-4 White quilts at 49c., worth $1. 5 cases black and colored real French Bandings at 15 and 16 2-3c., worth 25 and 35c. 5 pieces Black silk at 65c., worth $1. 500 pieces Everlasting Trimming at less than cost. 1,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7c. and up to 81 per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 25c. Hemp Carpet at 15c. Be sure and call on us. 133 mch9 dlf

Silks! Silks!

A new and elegant assortment of Spring and Summer Silks in black and all new shades, as well as Brocaded Silks in all desirable colors, are just being opened, and will be sold very cheap. Ladies, be sure and see them, they will please you, at
M. RICH & BRO.,
65 Whitehall street.

Cashmeres in new spring shades at 15 cents per yard, and also other light woolen dress goods just received at attractive prices.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
275 mar16-1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
259 nov17 dlf

Fair.

The annual fair of the ladies of the Fifth Baptist church will commence Tuesday March 25th. Due notice will be given of the place at which it is to be held.

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED.
By buying CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y 1o1

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers, per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.
CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself.
292 feb26 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

—Extra copies of our Weekly can be obtained next week at our office, containing full account of the murder of Colonel R. A. Alston by Ed. Cox. mar14 d3t

Immense Auction Sale
—OF—
Dry Goods and Notions,
—BY—
C. W. BRUNNER,
28 Peachtree Street.

FRANK S. RAND, Auctioneer.

By order of J. A. Morris, Trustee, all that desirable and attractive stock of

L. de SAULLES

Will be sold at the Salesroom, 28 Peachtree street, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17th, at 10 o'clock.

Sale to continue each morning and evening until the entire stock is sold.

The LADIES are especially invited to attend these sales.
235 mar14 d1t fri sat sun tues hend 2d vo lo pg

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dlf 4th col

Rheumatism—Thirdrendful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w3mtil july3

—Cousens' Honey of Tar will relieve severe coughs of long standing, and prove a blessing to all who suffer with affections of throat and lungs, and is confidently offered the public as the best remedy in the world. In our rigorous clime where coughs and colds prevail, this favorite remedy should have a place in every household. When the little ones are attacked by croup, or whooping cough,